Unipolar magnetic spheres
power generation from spacetime

Non-symmetrical unipolar spherical magnets have been developed with topological coils. Iron filings reveal divergent magnetic lines of force, similar to electrical lines from point charges, emanating from such magnets.

The German mathematician, **A. F. Moebius** developed the ***Moebius strip***[1] and **F. Klein**, the ***Klein bottle***[2]. The undersigned has managed to translate these configurations into electric circuits[3]. Dr. **K. Kawada** split the later into two *Moebius strips*[4], a right and a left handed versions, with the use of tail connections, out of which development, the author made Klein Bottles[5].

The drawing below shows two *Moebius strips*:

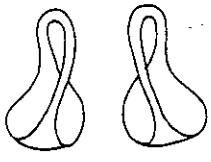

Figure 1

We may call the electromagnet with the Kleinian shape of current, the ***Klein electromagnet***.

Tripoles

With a horizontal orientation (90° phase shift) of iron in the *Klein electromagnet*, we obtained the following tripole configuration. The iron powder indicates the related magnetic lines of force.

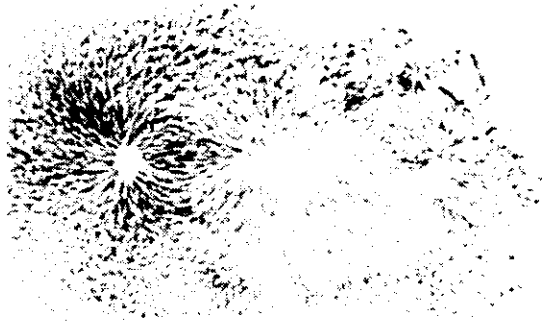

Photo 1

The next photo indicates polarities -- the two North Poles on the end of the magnet.

The generalization of ***Uchiyama's Equation***:

$M^{jk}_{jk} = 0$ into

$\delta\ jk\ m^{jko}(x) = 4\ \pi\ T^{j0}$

$\delta\ jk * m^{jk0}(x) = 0$

leads to the extra ***Paulean state***[5].

$ff\ \mathrm{rot}_f \cdot df = 4\pi\ \ f\ p \cdot ds,$

where

$f = (m^{230}, m^{310}, m^{120})$

$ff\ \ ff\ m^{jk0}\ \ d\,x\,dy\,x\,dz\,du = M^{jk}$, from which ***Uchiyama's notation*** is different (u = ct),

$(T^{10}, T^{20}, T^{30}) = p.$

The next photograph dramatically shows the two North Poles.

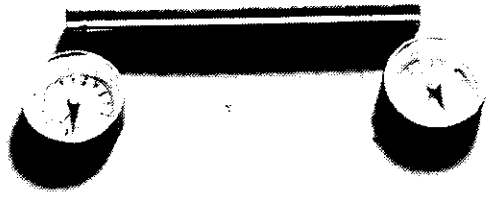

Photo 2

$M^{jk} = x^j p^k - x^k p^j - (i^h \gamma^j \gamma^k)/2,$

γ referring to the ***Diracean spinor***.

The extra *Paulean state* implies the South-North-South (SNS) magnetic moment which is shown in the drawing below and indicates a tripolarity.

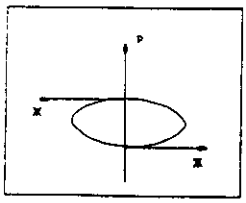

Figure 2

The loop of spin density lines of forces has a diameter, ε.

$\varepsilon < 1$,

which becomes a Diracean monopole when ε becomes null.

Diverging magnetic lines of force

The next photograph indicates divergence of the magnetic lines of force resulting from a non-symmetrical magnet.

In this case, the North Pole is 30 Gauss, while the South Pole is only 15 Gauss, and where the right winding precedes to the left (and the tail connection) to the ring (cut). On the other side, North is 14 Gauss while S, 31 Gauss, where the left winding goes to the right. This is nothing other but a ***Selkean translation*** of the ***Hawkingean order of time*** into topology, which leads to the phenomenon of divergencies of magnetic lines of force.

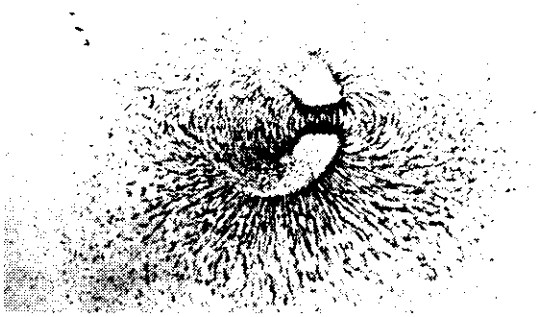

Photo 3

Curvature of the magnet will further emphasize the divergence of the magnetic lines of force phenomenon, as is indicated by the above photograph.

Unipolar spherics

The next photograph shows diverging magnetic lines of force ranged spherically, resembling electric lines of force emanating from point charges. The sphere is divided into 8 sections (actually, cones), which are non-symmetrically magnetized with a topological electromagnet, and then recombined again.

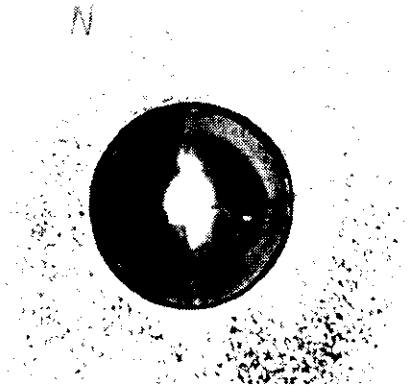

Photo 4

Tail connection

In this case, a right hand wound Moebius and a left wound Moebius are connected, not directly, but in reverse so that the North Pole might become intensified, as shown below. North is oriented -- above, to a right wound Moebius; and below -- to a left wound Moebius. Such a connection may be termed as a ***Tail connection.***

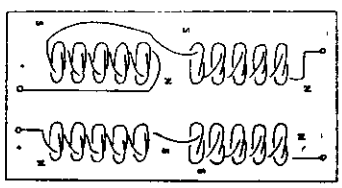

Figure 3

This configuration intensifies the magnetic field, while maintaining the shape of magnetic lines of force to resemble a Klein bottle.

Moebius winding

The next figure shows the translation of a Moebius strip into electric circuit, where a right handed moebius strip makes a right handed winding, and vice versa.

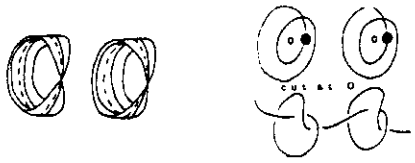

Figure 4

Einsteinean time reflection

The previous photograph of the unipolar sphere my indicate an interchange of magnetic lines of force with electric ones.

$i E \Leftrightarrow H$

The electric field transforms itself into a magnetic field. In reality, several scientists discussed this kind of exchange in 1970 when the magnetic single pole was discovered. This exchange appears to be an Einsteinean time reflection in accordance with **Michael Faraday**'s analysis of induction, his Induction Law, such that:

$$\text{rot } i E = \text{rot } H$$

$$= - (I/c) [\delta (\iota (\iota E)) / d t]$$

$$= - (I/c) [\delta E / \delta (- t)],$$

which gives:

$$t \rightarrow - t$$

in that Induction Law.

For example, decade of L and E of exp (- Rt/L) diverges so that:

$$\exp (-R (-t) / L) = \exp (Rt/L \rightarrow \infty \ (t \rightarrow \infty).$$

The unipolar sphere magnet generates direct current, in the following manner:

TimePotential

4:04:16	- 51.95 mV
(.....)	↓
4:08:12	- 119.02 mV
(.....)	↓
4:10:02	- 122.09 mV
	equilibrium

DMM by Sanwa Company Ltd. was used in a quasi-shielded room.

This time reflection may be termed as Einsteinean because six vectors are used.

Electromagnetic energy is being generated directly from spacetime by a unipolar spherical magnet, by means of Einsteinian time reflection, *and obtained in a quasi shielded laboratory environment.*

References

1. Hitotsumatsu, Shin, et al. **Dictionary of Mathematics.** Ohsaka Book Publishing. 1991. p. 425

2. Idem, p. 414

3. Seike, Shinichi. **Proceedings of the 32nd Conference on Aircraft Engines.** Japan Society for Aeronautics and Astronautics. 1992. p. 28

4. Kawada, K.. **Topology.** Kyohritsu Company Ltd. 1963. p. 71.

5. Seike, Shinichi. **Proceedings of the 36th Space Sciences and Technology Conference.** Japan Society for Aeronautics and Astronautics. 1992. p. 84.

6. Seike, Shinichi. **Proceedings of the 34th Conference on Aerospace Propulsion.** Japan Society for Aeronautics and Astronautics. 1994. p. 291.

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